

DRAGULESCU, C.; FLOREA, I.

On the metallo-cyanur complex of the 2-ethoxy-6,9-diaminoacridine.  
Pts. 3-4. Studii chim Timisoara 9 no.3/4:227-255 J1-D '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Dragulescu).

DRAGULESCU, C., aoad.; FLOREA, I.

On the complex metalocyanides of 2-ethocy-6, 9-diaminoacridine.  
Pt. 5. Studii chim Timisoara 10 no.1:31-43 Ja-Je '63.

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Pharmaceuticals.  
Vitamins. Antibiotics.

H-17

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 78740.

Author : Dick, J., Florea, J.

Inst : Not given.

Title : A New Rapid Gravimetric Method for the Determination of Dimethylamino Phenylpyrazolone (Pyramidone).

Orig Pub: Comun. stiint. si tehn., 1956, 2, 65-68.

Abstract: A gravimetric method for the determination of pyramidone (I) is based on its precipitation in the form of the compound,  $[\text{Sn}(\text{SCN})_6] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{Pyr}_2$ , which is a salt of the complex hexasulfocyanostannic acid and I. A 0.1 to 0.2 gram sample is dissolved in 10 ml water, 50 ml of reagent (30 gms. of  $\text{NH}_4\text{SCN}$  is dissolved in 90 ml water,

Card 1/2

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Pharmaceuticals.  
Vitamins. Antibiotics.

H-17

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 78740.

Abstract: 10 grams of  $\text{SnCl}_4$  is dissolved in 10 ml water and 2 ml of concentrated HCl is added and both solutions are mixed) is added; the precipitate which formed was filtered off after 30-45 minutes, washed with reagent, with the reagent diluted with water in the ratio of 1:5, then with 0.5 N HCl, ether, dried in a vacuum dessicator and weighed. The conversion factor for I is 0.4963, the time for the determination is 1 to 1.5 hours. The determination error is from -0.14 to  $\pm$  0.15%.

Card 2/2

BOTH, D.; FLOREA, Lucia

Contributions to the cold point welding of aluminum plates.  
Bul de si Tehn Tim 9 no.1:93-1.1 Ja-Je '64.

FLOAREA, M.

Effect of dead rock on coking properties of gas coal in Rumania; gas coal from Lupeni, Jiu Valley. p. 154.

REVISTS MINELOR

Vol. 7, no. 4, Apr. 1956

Rumania

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

Florea, M.

GOIA, I.; CIRTOC, Gh.; MAZILU, A.; FLOREA, M.

Role of the central nervous system in rheumatic disease.  
Probl. reumat., Bucur. 4:45-53 1956.

- (RHEUMATISM, complications  
encephalitis, meningitis & other CNS disord.)
- (ENCEPHALITIS, etiology & pathogenesis  
rheum. dis.)
- (MENINGITIS, etiol. & pathogen.  
rheum. dis.)
- (PSYCHOSIS, etiol. & pathogen.  
rheum. dis.)

FLOREA, Mircea

Process of water filtering by capillarity. Dan. osama sed 49  
pt.1:213-221 '61-'62 [publ. '64].

1. Submitted February 2, 1962.



FLOREA, Maria, Dr.

Regional cerebral hypotension. Med. int., Bucur. 4 no.8:  
1125-1131 Dec 56.

1. Lucrare efectuată în Clinica a III-a medicală Cluj (director  
acad. I. Hatieganu) și în Clinica I medicală Cluj (director acad.  
A. Moga).

(HYPOTENSION

cerebral, regional, manifest. & diag.)

(BRAIN, blood supply

hypotension, chronic & orthostatic, manifest. & diag.)

FLOREA, M.N.

Contributions to the knowledge of the water liberating capacity  
of psammitic-psephitic rocks. Dari seama sed 47:221-232 '59/60  
[publ. '62].

HORTOLOMEI, N., Academician; GHITESCU, T.; MALITCHI, Elena; STEFANESCU, Tr.;  
FOTIADU, B.; FLORU, N.

Indications for the Blalock operation in Fallot's tetralogy.  
Prob. ter., Bucur. 10 no.3:15-19 '59.  
(TETRALOGY OF FALLOT, surgery)

BUTE, Constantin, correspondent; FLOREA, Nicolae, ing.

Aesthetic and economic constructions. Constr Buc 16  
no. 750:1 23 May '64.

1. Office of Systematization, Architecture, and Designing  
of Construction, Hunedoara (for Florea).

FLOREA, N.

Soils in Rumania. p. 3. NATURA. Bucuresti. Vol. 7, no. 3.  
May/June 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress.  
Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956.

FLOREA, N.

The accumulation of salts in the ground waters of the northeastern portion of the Romanian Valley. N. Florea.

Abstract: The accumulation of salts in the ground waters of the northeastern portion of the Romanian Valley is discussed. The accumulation of salts in the ground waters is a result of the high mineralization of the ground waters and the high evaporation rate of the surface waters.

The accumulation of salts in the ground waters of the northeastern portion of the Romanian Valley is a result of the high mineralization of the ground waters and the high evaporation rate of the surface waters. The accumulation of salts in the ground waters is a result of the high mineralization of the ground waters and the high evaporation rate of the surface waters.

than 0.5 g/l. is found. At a depth of 1 m the mineralization is 2-8 g/l. There is a relation between the mineralization of the ground waters and the depth of the first water-bearing layer. At 2.2-3.5 m the mineralization is 7-8 g/l., at a depth of 7 m the mineralization drops to 3-4 g/l. The high content of salts in the shallow depth is due to high transpiration from that zone of water. Under the various types of mineralization, the quantity of salts in the ground waters is different.

any, the quantity remains constant at about 100-120 mg/l. to those as much as 100-120 mg/l. is encountered. The  $\text{HCO}_3$  content increases with the increase in mineralization of the ground waters. The  $\text{SO}_4$  content varies with the residue on the curve which approaches the parabola branch (the type of curve which approaches a parabola). The  $\text{Cl}$  content is almost linear. It accumulates more than any other element. The relation between the  $\text{Cl}$  content of the residue may be expressed with the following equation:  $y = ax + b$ , where  $y = \text{Cl}$  content,  $x = \text{residue}$ .

# FLOREA, N.

and  $m$  and  $n$  are const. For a mineralization type below 5 g./l., the equation is  $y = 8x$ , and above 5 g./l.,  $y = 19.45x - 20.5$ . The Na ion changes the same as the Cl, and the relation of its content to mineralization is linear. The equation for Na is:  $y = 10x$ , where  $y$  is the Na in meq.,  $x$  is the residue in g./l.  $10x$  is the corresponding percentage of As compared to Ca and Mg, the Na is higher than of mineralization. The Ca was from water in the situation. The Mg is from the water in the bottled branch, situated in the ground waters, about 1000 g./l.

72

RUMANIA/Soil Science - Soil Genesis and Geography.

J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 1327

Author : Florea, N.

Inst : ~~-----~~

Title : Soil Deposits in the Southern Pitesti Region (Rumania)

Orig Pub : Probl. agric., 1956, 8, No 11, 27-35

Abstract : The conditions of soil formation in the Pitesti region are discussed. Here there are distributed brown-red forest, podzolic soils, degraded chernozems and dark brown pseudo-gley forest soils. Consideration is given to the characteristics of distribution of these soils and possible ways of formation of the latter group of soils.

Card 1/1

- 10 -



FLOREA, N.

The solodi soils in the northeastern part of the Rumanian plain. p. 169.

ANALELE SERIA STINTELOR NATURII. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 7, no. 18, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept., 1959

Uncl.

FLOREA, N.; CONEA, Ana

Chestnut colored (maroon) soil of xerothermic forests  
and that covered with deciduous shrubs, a new soil for  
Rumania. Dari seama sed 48:245-260 '60/61 [publ. '62]

FLOREA, N.; MUICA, N.

General pedological observations on Suceava plateau. Dari  
seama sed 48:337-349 '60/61 [publ. '62].

FLOREA, N. conf. univ. (Bucuresti); GHEORGHIU, C., geolog, dr. (Bucuresti)

Mineral substances useful and necessary for agriculture. Natura  
Geografie 13 no.3:23-32 My-Je '61.

1. Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Natura, Seria Geografie-  
Geologie" (for Gheorghiu).

CHIRITA, C.; GUSTIUC, L.; FLOREA, N.

Pedological excursions in the regions of Banat and Crisana. II.  
Studii agr Timisoara 9 no.1/2:27-38 Ja-Je '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Chirita).

CERNESCU, N.; FLOREA, N.

Systematic list of the soils of Rumania. Studii agr Timisoara 9  
no.1/2:231-267 Ja-Je '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Cernescu).
2. Comitetul geologic.

FLOREA, N., conf. univ. (Bucuresti)

General laws of soil distribution on the globe. Natura Geografic  
15 no. 3:9-17 My-Je '63.

FLOREA, N., ing.; SAVOPOL, L., ing.

Application of the aerophotogrammetric method in studying the natural resources in Rumania. Rev geodezie 9 no.1:58-64 '65.

International Conference on the Utilization of Aerophotograms in Studying the Natural Resources. Ibid.:65-66

1. Geological Committee attached to the Rumanian Council of Ministers (for Florea). 2. Higher Council of Agriculture (for Savopol).



~~OCTAVIAN~~ FLOREA ○

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Refining Solid Fuel Minerals.

R-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58619

Author : Ionescu Miti, Florea Octavian

Inst : -

Title : Some Problems of Briquetting Lignites.

Orig Pub : Rev. minelor., 1957, 8, No 11, 532-537

Abstract : Indicates the variety of phenomena that occur during  
the briquetting of Rumanian lignites, which differ  
from those usually described in literature; the neces-  
sity of carrying out investigations in this area is  
noted.

Card 1/1

- 56 -

PLANOVSKIY, A.N.; SOLOMAKHA, G.P.; FLOAREA, O.; SARUKHANOV, A.V.

Structure of criterional equations characterizing mass  
transfer in plate columns. Khim. prom. no.2:123-125 F '63.  
(MIRA 16:7)

(Plate towers) (Mass transfer)

FLOREA, Q

Distr:  $\text{LiE2c(j)}/\text{LiE2c}$

Complexes of antimony with acridine. C. Drăgulescu and G. Florea. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Baza cercetării științ. Timișoara, Studii cercetări științ.* 4, 9-13 (1957) (French summary).—Acridine (I) forms with the complex ions  $\text{SbX}_4^-$  and  $\text{SbX}_6^{3-}$  (common in acid solns. of Sb halides) complex compds. of the type  $\text{H}[\text{SbX}_4]\cdot\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9\text{N}$  (II) and  $\text{H}[\text{SbX}_6]\cdot\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9\text{N}$  (III). The following complexes were prepd. by treating  $\text{SbCl}_3$  or  $\text{SbCl}_5$  with a 4% soln. of I in EtOH, filtering the ppt., washing with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  contg. some HCl and I, and drying at  $105^\circ$ : II, where X is Cl, Br, or I; and III, where X is F, Cl, or Br. All are yellow to orange colored, cryst., and difficultly sol. in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , EtOH, and Et<sub>2</sub>O. The complex  $\text{H}[\text{SbI}_4]\cdot\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9\text{N}$  can be used to detect as little as  $2.5 \gamma$   $\text{Sb}^{+++}$  in HCl,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , or AcOH. An orange ppt. is formed when 1 drop of a 2% soln. of I is added to the Sb soln. contg. 1-2 drops of 20% KI. Hg, Bi, Pb, Cu, Cd, Tl, and Ag interfere. Gary Gerard.

5  
2 May  
2

GW  
11

Jeff

FLOREA, S.

"Electric lighting" by A. Bailescu, D. Savopol. Reviewed by  
S. Florea. Electrotehnica 11 no. 5:196 My '63.

FLOREA, S.

Some methods for complex automation in electric power systems.  
Automatica electronica 8 no. 2:87-88 Mr-Apr '64.

Group on Automation of the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute.  
Ibid.:95

FLORBA, S., ing.; DUMITRACHE, I., ing.; GABURICI, V., ing.

Pneumatic numerical calculation elements based on the interaction of air jets. Automatica electronica 8 no.3:121-125  
My-Je '64

FLOREA, Stefan

Careful management of social insurance funds, important task of the trade unions. Munca sindic 6 no.9:44-47 S '62.

1. Membru al biroului executiv al Consiliului local al sindicatelor, Buzau.

FLOREA, S., ing.; DUMITRACHE, I., ing.; GABURICI, V., ing.

Pneumatic elements used in the technique of analog and digital calculus. Automatica electronica 8 no. 2:73-79 Mar-Apr '64.



FLOREA, S.

Circle of Automation of the Polytechnic Institute, Bucharest. Constr

16.no.11:647 N '64.

FLOREA, Vasile, ing.; CIUPERCEANU, Vasile, ing.; JIMON, Eugen, ing.

Considerations on the calculation and experimental determination  
of the coefficients of cubic dilatation of enamel granules. Industria  
usocara 11 no.10:545-548 0 '64.

1. "Emailul rosu" Plant, Medias.

L 41541-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012415

RU/0003/64/015/019/0575/0575

12  
B

AUTHOR: Florea, V.; Aiteanu, E.; Medianu, M.; Bucur, I.

TITLE: Contributions to the methodology of the physical-chemical control of spiramycin

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 9, 1964, 575

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, chromatographic analysis, pharmacology

Abstract: The authors developed a paper-chromatographic method for the identification of spiramycin either alone or in mixtures as well as of the pharmaceutical forms of spiramycin. They also present a method for the determination of spiramycin in non-aqueous medium which allows the quantitative determination of spiramycin sulfate as well as of the active substance in tablets. Orig. art. has 1 formula and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

Card 1/1 *am*

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 007

SUB CODE: LS, GC

JPRS

LISEANU, Adrian, ing.; FLOREA, Valer, ing.; CIUPERCEANU, V., ing.;  
HALLER, Terezia, chim.

Experimental studies on the quality of enameled products for  
household goods. Industria usocara 10 no.4:157-161 Ap '63.

*FLOREA, Viorica*

ROMANIA.

IONESCU-STOIAN, P., Professor; FLOREA, Viorica, Pharmacist.

Institute of State Control of Medicines and Pharmaceutical  
Research (Institutul pentru controlul de stat al  
medicamentului si cercetari farmaceutice) - (for all)

Bucharest, Farmacia, No 3, Mar 63, pp 141-147.

"The Centennial of the Romanian Pharmacopoeia."

(2)

ROMANIA

FLOREA, Viorica, Pharmacist.

Bucharest, Farmacia, No 9, Sep 63, pp 571-574

"Provisions for the physical and chemical Testing of the  
Quality of Antibiotics Included in the Rumanian  
Pharmacopoeia."

FLOREA, Viorica

Introduction of the national standards and reference substances  
in the 8th edition of the Romanian Pharmacopocia. Farm Rum  
11 no.12:745-749 D '63.

1. Cercetator principal in I.C.S.M.C.F.

FLOREA, V.; AITEANU, EL.; MEDIANU, M.

Contributions to the physicochemical control methodology of  
aminosidine sulfate (Gabbromycin). Rev chimie Min petr 15 no.  
7:423-424 J1 '64



DEMETRESCU, E.; GRINTESCU, P.; FLOREA, V.; IVAN, C.

Determination of amidopyrine, dicaine, and boric acid in  
Otalgin. Rev chimie Min petr 15 no.2:113-114 F '64.

FLOREA, V.; GRINTESCU, P.; MEDIANU, M.

Chemical determination of erythromycin pills. Rev chimie Min  
petr 15 no.6:359 Je '64.

FLOREA, V.; AITEANU, E.; MEDIANU, M.; BUCUR, I.

Contributions to the physicochemical control methodology  
of spiramycin. Rev chimie Min petr 15 no.9:575 S '64.

IONESCU-STOIAN, P.; FLOREA, Viorica; ARIZAN, D.; VASILESCU, M.; ILIESCU, C.;  
BOGDAN, Cornelia

Procedure for the preparation of medicinal tablets. Rumanian med.  
rev. 19 no.3:72-78 J1-S '65.

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).  
Nervous System.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 66:77

Author : Sager, O.; Nostianu, V.; Chivu, V.; Florea-Ciocolu, V.  
Inst : Rumanian Academy, Institute of Neurology  
Title : Chlorpromazine (Largactil) Effect on the EEG of Animals  
with Normal and Pathological Cerebral Circulation

Orig Pub : Studii si cartari neurol. Acad. RPR. Inst. neurol.,  
1957, 2, No 1, 35-52

Abstract : Chlorpromazine (I) was injected into 18 dogs and the EEG  
was recorded before and after the compression of both  
carotid arteries. I was introduced also into the  
perfusion fluid of the carotid sinus and into the III  
ventricle of the brain. I produced slow waves in the  
curarized animals, layered on the almost normal base  
rhythm even when the blood pressure was not lowered. After

Card 1/2

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RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).  
Nervous System.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60777

the return of the EEG to normal following the clamp application on the carotid arteries, a series of slow waves appeared again, and remained during the compression time and for some time after the release of pressure. In control animals the compression of the carotid arteries did not produce any changes in the EEG. The lability in the excitation of the cortical cells after I injection thus appeared to be more lasting in animals with a disturbed cerebral circulation. The change in cortical cell excitability manifested by the appearance of slow waves is related to the I effect on the retiform formation and on the reactivity of the carotid sinus. -- E. M. Sheynbaum

Card 2/2

Country : RUMANIA V  
 Category : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Tranquilizers  
 Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol, No 13, 1958, No 61370  
 Author : Sager, O.; Chivu, V.; Flores-Ciocioiu, V.  
 Institut. : Rumanian Academy, Institute of Neurology  
 Title : Effect of Hexamethonium and Chlorpromazine  
 (Largactil) upon Sinocarotid Reflexes  
 Orig Pub. : Studii si cercetari neurol. Acad. RPR. Inst.  
 neurol., 1957, 2, No 2, 171-184  
 Abstract : The introduction of hexamethonium into the per-  
 fusate of the carotid sinus of dogs, disconnec-  
 ted from general circulation while preserving  
 nervous connections, does not alter the excita-  
 bility of mechanoreceptors of the carotid sinus.  
 Chlorpromazine introduced in the same manner  
 blocks the excitability of mechanoreceptors. The  
 injection of chlorpromazine into the tuber cine-  
 reum, into the third or fourth ventricles, and  
 into the cisterna magna, inhibits the reactivity

Card: 1/2

Country :  
Category= :

V

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol, No 13, 1958, No 61370

Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : of the carotid sinus, sometimes without any effect on the blood pressure. This points to the existence, alongside with vasomotor centers of the medulla oblongata, of different from them vegetative centers connected with reflexogenic zones of the carotid sinus.-- E. M. Sheynbaum

Card: 2/2

V - 14



FLOREANU, M.

EMALIA/Human and Animal Morphology - The Skeleton.  
 The Jour : Natl. Acad. Sci., No 5, 1959, 21530  
 Author : Carotescu, G., E. M. G. Pitarescu, V. G. G. G. G.  
 Inst : E. M. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G.  
 Title : Investigation of the Structural Reactions of the Fibro-  
 blast Structure  
 Orig Pub : Morphol. normalis et patol., 1958, 3, No 1, 61-68  
 Abstract : It has been shown in bone preparations decalcified  
 with strong HNO<sub>3</sub> containing formalin that the prin-  
 cipal fibrillar network is formed with aniline blue  
 (Mallory), is demonstrated by the Mallory reaction, is  
 not irregular, is isotropic, and is isotropic.  
 Certain fibrillar lamellae give reactions of the basic  
 type, others are fibrocytic, notably argyrophil-  
 ic, and are very weakly demonstrated by the Mallory  
 reaction, and are double refractile. The authors

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Card 1/2

believe that different characters of the lamellae  
 correspond to different stages of evolution.

Card 2/2

FLOREI, Nicolae

New forms of Tortonian gastropods in the Zorlentu Mare  
(Banat). Studia Univ B-B S. Geol-Geog 7 no.1:63-73 '62.

STOICOVICI, Eugen, prof. ; FLOREI, Nicolae, ing.

Contributions to the knowledge of a new appearance of bentonite  
in Banat. Industria usocara 11 no.3:130-139 Mr'64

FLOREK, ANDRZEJ

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

I-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12693

Author : Muszynski Wladyslaw, Florek Andrzej

Title : Tensile Strength of Mortar and Concrete with an Addition  
of "Silicon"

Orig Pub : Wytrzymałosc na rozciąganie zaprawy i betonu z domieszka  
"silikonu". Mater. budowl., 1956, 11, No 8, 247-249  
(Polish)

Abstract : Addition, in an amount of 10% of the weight of the cement,  
prepared on the basis of alumina hydrate and chlorinated  
lime, has a beneficial effect on impermeability to water  
of mortar or concrete.

Card 1/1

- 138 -

FLOREK, K.; SKOWRONSKI, J.I.

On the mechanism of the bridge formation of the perforating process of dielectric liquid. Archiw elektrotech 11 no.3:565-586 1962.

1. Instytut Matematyczny, Polska Akademia Nauk, Oddzial Wroclaw (for Florek). 2. Katedra Wysokich Napiec, Politechnika, Wroclaw (for Skowronski).

FLOREK, K. (Wroclaw)

On the evaluation from below of extremal determinants. Col  
math 10 no.1:111-131 '63.

1. Mathematical Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

FLOREK, K. (Wroclaw)

A certain method of graphical integration and graphical harmonic analysis. Zastos mat 7 no.4:353-370 '64.

1. Institute of Mathematics of the Polish Academy of Sciences.  
Submitted October 15, 1963.

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathologi- T  
cal). Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity.  
Behavior.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 979<sup>43</sup>

Author: : Florenova, L.I.

Inst : Rostov n/D. State Teachers Institute

Title : On the Dialectic Character of the Laws of Superior  
Nervous Activity.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Rostovsk.-n/D. gos. ped. in-t, 1957,  
vyp. 1 (25), 196-224

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1



SHALAYEV, V.F. [author]; FLORENSKAYA, M.A., prepodavatel' metodiki yestestvoznaniya [reviewer].

Textbook on methodology in natural history ("Methodology of teaching natural sciences." V.F.Shalaev. Reviewed by M.A.Florenskaya). Est.v shkole no.5: 86-90 S-0 '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut Komi ASSR (for Florenskaya). (Natural history--Study and teaching) (Shalaev, V.F.)

*FLORENSKAYA, M.A.*  
ALEKSEYEVSKIY, G.A., uchitel'.; VSHIVTSEV, N.D., kand. ped. nauk; FLORENSKAYA, M.A.

Textbook of botany for the secondary school ("Botany"; textbook for the grades 5 and 6 of the secondary school by B.V. Vsesviatskii. Reviewed by G.A. Alekseevskii, N.D. Vshivtsev and M.A. Florenskaya). (MIRA 11:4)  
Biol. v shkole no.2:86-92 Mr-Apr '58.

1. Gorskaya srednyaya shkola Ves'yegonskogo rayona Kalininskoy oblasti (for Alekseyevskiy). 2. Yeniseyskiy pedagogicheskiy institut Krasnoyarskogo kraya (for Vshivtsev). 3. Pedagogicheskiy institut Komi ASSR (for Florenskaya).  
(Botany--Study and teaching) (Vsesviatskii, B.V.)

FLORENSKAYA, M. A.

Repetitory lessons in studying botany. Biol. v shkole no.5:27-32  
(MIRA 13:11)  
S-0 '60.

1. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut Komi ASSR.  
(Botany—Study and teaching)

Isolation and hydrolysis of protein ingredients of complex  
foods. I. S. Yelchukov and N. K. Florenskaya. J. Appl. MD  
Chem. U.S.S.R. 27, 531-2 (1954) (Engl. translation).—Sec.  
C.A. 48, 9584b. B. M. R.

①

1-LOVE...  
Determination of the most important amino acids in feeds.  
I. S. Vafchikov, N. K. Florenskaya, and A. N. Puntkova. MD  
J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 27: 663-6 (1954) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 48, 9683f. B. M. R.

(2)

*FLORENSKAYA N.K.*

AID P - 928

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 19/22

Authors : Yaichnikov, I. S. and Florenskaya, N. K.

Title : Separation and hydrolysis of proteins contained in the ingredients of combination feeds

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 27, no. 5, 568-570, 1954

Abstract : Data on protein content of various ingredients are given. Three tables, 1 reference (Russian: 1936-1939).

Institution : Grain Institute. Moscow

Submitted : S 5, 1952

*FLORENSKAYA N.K.*

AID P - 929

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 20/22

Authors : Yaichnikov, I. S., Florenskaya, N. K., and Funikov, A. N.

Title : Determination of the most important amino acids in feeds

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 27, no. 5, 570-572, 1954

Abstract : In various feeds six amino acids were determined. Their contents are shown in a table. One table, 3 references (Russian: 1934-1948).

Institution : Grain Institute. Moscow

Submitted : S 2, 1952

FLORENSKAYA, Natal'ya Kirillovna; KOZHEVNIKOVA, T.N., red.; GOLUBKOVA,  
L.A., tekhn. red.

[Technochemical quality control of raw material and mixed  
feeds] Tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' kachestva syr'ia i kombi-  
kormov. Moskva, TsINTI goskomzaga SSSR, 1963. 103 p.  
(MIRA 17:3)



FLORENSKAYA, T.G.

U S S R .

✓Synthesis of some *N*-acyl derivatives of 4,4'-diamino-  
2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid. B. M. Bogoslovskii and T. G.  
Florenskaya. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20, 197-8 (1977).  
(Engl. translation).—See C.A. 48, 8983a. H. L. H.

FLORENSKAYA, T. G.

FLORENSKAYA, T. G. "The Effect of High Temperature on the Proteins and Enzymes of the Wheat Grain." Inst of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR. Moscow, 1956.  
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Science)

So: Knizhaya Letopis', No. 17, 1956

FLORENSKAYA, T. G.

"Paper electrophoresis" [in Bulgarian] by D. Nashkov, R. Shipolini.  
Reviewed by T. Florenskaya. Biokhimiia 24 no.5:952-953 S-O '59.  
(MIRA 13:2)  
(PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS) (NASHKOV, D.) (SHIPOLINI, R.)

*FLORENSKAYA, T.N.*

BRUNZ, V.G.; KARSKAYA, T.N., kand.khim.nauk; KOSHELEVA, G.N., kand.khim.nauk; MALKIN, G.E.; POSLAVSKAYA, K.D.; UEDINOVA, N.A.; USKOVA, L.Ye.; FLORENSKAYA, T.N.; RESHETINA, S.V., red.; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Organic reagents and chemicals for laboratory practice; technical specifications] Reaktivy i preparaty dlia laboratornykh rabot otganicheskie; tekhnicheskie usloviia. [Moskva] Standartgiz. Pt.1. 1957. 136 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo khimicheskoy promyshlennosti. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut khimicheskikh reaktivov Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (for all except Reshetina, Matveyeva)

(Chemical tests and reagents--Standards)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

11 AND 120081 PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

FLORENSKIY, K. P. 7

CA

Determination of vanadium in the field. V. A. Zilbermintz and K. P. Florenskiy. *Mikrochemie* 18, 154 8 (1935).—Tasanev and Patschenko (C. A. 24, 507) showed that a most sensitive test for V consists in treating a soln. contg.  $HVO_3$  with aniline +  $HCl$ ; the V is reduced and a blue compd. is formed. The test can be utilized for a rapid colorimetric detn. of V which is sufficiently accurate for field tests. W. T. H.

ASA-31-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON RARE EARTH METALS									
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ACOUSTICS										ELECTROMAGNETIC									
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COSMOS										ASTRONOMY									
GEOLOGY										METEOROLOGY									
BIOLOGY										MEDICINE									
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FLORENSKIY, K.P.

A new thermostat construction with more accurate temperature regulation. K. P. FLORENSKIY. Zavodskaya Lab. 9, 189-91 (1940); Chem. Zentr. 1941, II, 1297.- An app. was developed with which it was possible to maintain the temp. with an accuracy of 0.001 during the period of measurement (10-20 min.) and which nevertheless permitted adjustment of the temp. by several tenths of 1 within a short time. A pointed bundle of light rays falls upon a photo-elec. cell. In this way displacement of a Hg thread is effected, which in turn produces the necessary temp. change. M. G. Moore

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE										3RD AND 4TH DEGREE									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><b>CA</b>  <b>FLORENSKIY, K. P.</b></p> <p>Isotopic composition of snow. R. V. Telo and K. P. Florenskiy. <i>Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.</i> 26, 70-4 (1940) (in English).—Values obtained for the ds. of freshly fallen snow averaged —3 γ. D causes neg., whereas heavy oxygen results in pos. differences in d. The thawing process tends toward the accumulation of D and light oxygen.  <i>J. C. LaCicero</i></p>																			
A98-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										FROM EDWARD									
FROM SYMBLIVE										COLLECTOR									
100000 110 000 000										100000 110 000 000									



COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
FLORENSKIY, K.P.		A-1									
BC											
<p>Isotopic composition of the water of some seas and salt lakes. I. A. Kozhikina and K. P. Florenski. (<i>Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.</i>, 1941, 88, 822-825).—The % of D and <math>^{18}\text{O}</math> in <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> from the Barents Sea, Sea of Japan, top and bottom of the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and the Aral Sea have been estimated by determination of <math>\rho</math> and <math>\delta</math> (cf. Tols and Florenski, A., 1943, I, 130). Preliminary results show that <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> from the Barents Sea has high <math>\rho</math> and is high in <math>^{18}\text{O}</math> and low in D. <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> from the Sea of Japan and from the Black Sea has normal <math>\rho</math> and isotopic composition close to the theoretical for sea-<math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math>. The bottom <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> of the Black Sea has the same <math>\rho</math> as the top <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> but contains more <math>^{18}\text{O}</math> and less D. The Caspian and Aral samples differ markedly from each other; the isotopic composition of the latter may be influenced by its glacier feeding. The <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> of Kara-bogaz-gol has an exceptionally high <math>\rho</math>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">O. D. S.</p>											
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CLASS</th> <th>SUBCLASS</th> <th>SECTION</th> <th>SERIAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>51</td> <td>51.1</td> <td>51.1.1</td> <td>51.1.1.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				CLASS	SUBCLASS	SECTION	SERIAL	51	51.1	51.1.1	51.1.1.1
CLASS	SUBCLASS	SECTION	SERIAL								
51	51.1	51.1.1	51.1.1.1								

FLORENSKIY, K. P.

Distribution of isotopes of hydrogen and oxygen during freezing of water. R. V. Teis and K. P. Florenskiy (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, 88, 199-202). Initial stages of freezing of  $H_2O$  give ice containing increased  $[^{18}O]$  and decreased  $[D]$ ; as freezing progresses the ice approximates in composition to the water. The max. observed separation, in density units referred to liquid water, is  $\Delta d_{18} = +14.6\gamma$  and  $\Delta d_D = -8.0\gamma$ , after freezing 4-5%. The effect is obscured by stirring, but is found in natural ice. L. J. J.

COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON VARIABLES	
<p>CA FLORENSKY, K. P.</p>		<p>2</p>	
<p>Isotopic composition of the waters of Upper Svanetian glaciers. By V. T. Florenskiy (W. I. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry, Problems of Geochem. U.S.S.R.). Compositional data: <i>ibid.</i> U.S.S.R. 47, 640-1; <i>Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.</i> 47, 908-7 (1945).—D content of glacier water is lower than that of large River water; heavy-O content is equal or somewhat higher. Isotopic composition of glacier water and other water in Upper Svanetia is similar. Marjorie Hooker</p>			
<p>ASS-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>FROM STUDY</p>		<p>FROM STUDY</p>	
<p>FROM STUDY</p>		<p>FROM STUDY</p>	

FLORENSKIY, K.P.

F

T

1896. CONSTRUCTION OF FURNACE WITH INTERNAL HEATING FOR WORK WITH GAS ANALYSIS. Florenskiy, K.P. and Promokheva, A.V. (Zh. Anal. Khim. SSSR (J. Anal. Chem. U.S.S.R.), 1951, vol. 6, 259-260). For gas analysis involving the use of heated Ca for removing  $N_2$ , the gases are passed through a special lamp containing a quartz test tube filled with Ca and wound with nichrome wire through which an electric current is passed. Details of the apparatus and working conditions are described. B.A.

GUREVICH, M. G.; FLORENSKIY, K. P.

Gases - Analysis

Review of A. A. Cherepennikov's book "Manual on the sampling and analysis of natural gases." Zhur. anal. khim. 8, No. 1, 1953. 1

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Unclassified.

*FLORENSKIY, K.P.*  
FLORENSKIY, K.P.

Some impressions of the present-day condition of the area where  
the Tungus meteorite fell in 1908. Meteoritika no.12:62-71 '55.  
(Tunguska Valley--Meteorites) (MLRA 8:10)

*Florenskiy, K.P.*

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26576.

Author : Florenskiy, K.P.

Inst :

Title : Relations between Inert Gases and Nitrogen  
in Natural Gases.

Orig. Pub : Geokhimiya, 1956, No. 3, 33 - 41.

Abstract : The results of bibliographic data regarding analyses of gaseous composition of samples of natural waters from various sources were discussed. The content of Ar in the hydrosphere is determined by the equilibrium with the atmosphere. It is difficult to expect accumulations of radiogenic Ar in waters of geological stages in view of the strength of its bond with the crystal lattice of minerals. The radiogenic He is easily separated by minerals and

Card 1/2

*Inst. Geochem. & Anal. Chem., im V. I. Vernadskiy, AS USSR*

*FLORENSKIY, K. P.*

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 736

Author: Florenskiy, K. P.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: Inert Gases in the Geochemical Investigation of Natural Gases

Original

Periodical: Vestn. AN SSSR, 1956, No 6, 92-94

Abstract: A high-sensitivity ( $\approx 10^{-6}$  ml of gas) instrument built by the Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR is described. The instrument is used in the determination of the sum of argon, krypton, and xenon (I) and the sum of helium and neon (II). The ratio between I and II determines the time of circulation of water in the lithosphere or the age of the gas deposit. The "effective age," indicating the time required for the achievement of a given ratio of I and II in the water, of various subpetroleum layer waters in Central Siberia has been found to be as follows: above-freezing ground water, 0- $10^3$  years; water from sulfate and

Card 1/2



USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 736

Abstract: hydrocarbonate sources,  $10^4$ - $10^5$  years; sodium chloride water, over  $10^6$  years. A diagnostic classification of the gases on the Siberian plateau has been developed; for contemporary gases,  $II:I < 0.4\%$ ; for quaternary and dissolved gases,  $II:I \approx 0.4-4\%$ ; for ancient gases,  $II:I > 4\%$ .

Card 2/2

FLORENSKIY K-P

Classification of natural state

FLORENSKIY, K.P.

Solid mercury shutters used in case of great pressure drops. Prib. i  
tekh. eksp. no. 1:114 Ja-F '57, (MLRA 10:6)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo  
Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Vacuum apparatus)

VINOGRADOV, A.P.; ZADOROZHNYI, I.K.; FLORENSKIY, K.P.

Inert gases content in the Sikhote-Alin' meteorite. Geokhimiya AN  
SSSR no.6:443-448 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo  
AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Sikhote-Alin'--Meteorites) (Gases, Rare)

*also - paper presented at. Intl. Conf. Interplanetary Matter,  
Geneva, D.D.R., 7-12 Oct 57*

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320020-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320020-6"

FLORENSKIY, K.P., Cand Geo-Min Sci --(diss) "Gas manifestations  
of the central part of <sup>the</sup> Eastern Siberian Plateau<sup>form</sup>." Mos, 1958.  
16 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Geochemistry and Analy<sup>ical</sup> Chem in  
V.I. Vernadskiy). 120 copies (KI, 20-58, 94)

-33-

FLORENSKIY, K.P.

Studying volcanic gases. Trudy Lab.vulk. no.13:160-165 ' 58.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

BAKHMAN, Varvara Ivanovna; KRAPIVINA, Sof'ya Sergeyevna; FLORENSKIY,  
Kirill Pavlovich; PALEY, P.N., prof., red.; GROSSMAN, I.L.,  
tekh.n.red.

[Analysis of mineral waters] Analiz mineral'nykh vod. Izd.2.  
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-issl. in-t kurortologii i fizikoterapii,  
1960. 223 p. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Mineral waters--Analysis)



89339

3,9000 (1041,1109,1327)

S/534/60/000/19/003/005  
D226/D302

AUTHORS: ~~Florenskiy, K.P.~~, Vronskiy, B.I., Yemel'yanov, Yu.M.,  
Zotkin, I.T., and Kirova, O.A.

TITLE: Preliminary results of the work of the 1958 Tungussk  
Meteorite Expedition

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitet po meteoritam.  
Meteoritika, no. 19, 1960, 103-134

TEXT: The object of the expedition, organized by the KMET (Com-  
mittee on Meteorites) AS USSR was to carry out fieldwork in the  
area of impact of the meteorite which fell in 1908. Previous in-  
vestigations were conducted inaccurately and inferences concern-  
ing the dimensions of the destruction area, its topography and  
other characteristics were based on insufficient data. The orga-  
nizer of the expedition was K.P. Florenskiy, member of the Insti-  
tute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im. Vernadskiy.

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Preliminary results of the work ...

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Other members of the expedition were: O.A. Kirova -- Minerologist, B.I. Vronskiy -- Geologist, Yu.M. Yemel'yanov -- Chemist, I.T. Zotkin -- Astronomer, S.A. Kuchay -- Physicist, P.N. Paley -- Chemist, 2 KMET laboratory assistants, Ye.I. Malinkin, T.M. Gorbunova, and a "collector" K.D. Yankovskiy, who took part in the expedition of 1929-1930, and who, therefore, was able to evaluate changes in the area during the last 28 years. The expedition was joined by camera operator M.A. Zaplatin from the Moscow Studio of Documentary Films and had two local senior guides: A.I. Dzhenkoul' and A.I. Doonov. The expedition left Moscow on June 3 and returned on August 10 having spent 34 days in the studied area. The tasks of the expedition were as follows: 1) To undertake trans-section routes through the whole area of the forest fall of 1908, to determine its general character, its extension and boundaries; 2) to collect soil samples and analyze them on the spot for their iron and nickel content and determine

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Preliminary results of the work ...

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the ratio Ni : Fe., on the assumption that the meteorite was an iron one. The most interesting samples were to be taken twice and retained for more detailed study in Moscow. It was planned to collect samples throughout the whole area from squares with a side length of 5 km. This plan was abandoned later; 3) to work out a fieldwork plan for the next expedition, based on actual observations and collected data. The expedition established camp in the hamlet Kulik in the north-western part of the area. Preliminary results of the fieldwork: The destruction of the forest, caused by the 1908 meteorite is still the most important evidence of its impact and was, accordingly, most thoroughly investigated. Leafy trees which fell in 1908 were, of course, completely rotten but conifers were well preserved, although general observations were hindered by the growth of young trees. The whole area of forest destruction amounts to 1500 km<sup>2</sup>. This can be clearly observed by the scale of forest-fall and the radial character of its distribution. The whole region was divided by

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the expedition into three zones. 1) A zone, where the trees fell without any clear orientation, called "unoriented zone". It is situated in the depression around the "Yuzhnoye Boloto" (Southern Marsh) and forms the central region, from whose boundaries the radially oriented forest fall begins; 2) The second area was called the zone of "mass forest fall", although isolated groups of living old trees were to be found in this area. Visual estimation of fallen trees amounted to 80-90 %; 3) The zone of partial forest destruction; its area could be estimated only approximately, the percentage of fallen trees near its boundaries amounting probably to 15 - 20 %. These boundaries estimated by the expedition agreed fairly well with those given by local hunters and with the aerovisual estimation made by K.P. Florenskiy in 1953. The expedition studied also the remainder of the forest conflagration which took place during the catastrophe. Its conclusions differ from those expressed by previous investigators: Ye.L. Krinov (Ref. 1: Tungusskiy Meteorit /Tungussk Me-

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teorite<sup>7</sup> Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1949) and L.A. Kulik (Ref. 14: Dannyye po Tungussskomu meteoritu k 1939 g /Data on the Tungusssk Meteorite for 1939<sup>7</sup> Dokl. AN SSSR, 22, no. 8, 520-524, 1939) both thought that during the catastrophe, spontaneous partial burning of broken trees took place without provoking a general forest fire. The conclusions of the expedition may be summarized as follows: 1) Near the center of the devastation area, many broken trees show burn

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where the fire could not penetrate; 4) In all probability the fire was a result of the catastrophe; in type it differs from typical taiga fires by the clearly surface character of the burn, and its area comprised most of the area of the zone of "mass forest fall", where fallen trees had accumulated in great quantity. Some observations, however, suggest several starting points for the forest conflagration, from which the fire spread in a normal way [Abstractor's note: These not given]. It may be assumed, the authors state, that the timber fall and the forest fire were effects of the same cause. As regards the growth of new trees, the expedition concluded that young trees grow very fast in burned areas. Some of these trees, found to be 35-40 years old were much thicker than the dead ones (100 or even 300 years old). Old surviving trees, which were dwarfed before the fire, showed an intensified growth subsequently. Further biological investigations are needed, the authors state, but at present one cannot speak of a dwarfing influence of the catastrophe on vegetation.

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growth. The expedition carried out an extensive search for any earth disturbances which could be the results of an explosion with a possible energy equaling  $10^{20}$  -  $10^{23}$  ergs., according to F. Whipple (Ref. 7: "The Great Siberian Meteor and the Waves, Seismic and Aerial which it produced". Journ. of the Roy. Meteorological Soc., 56, no. 236, 1930). None were found. Certain depressions or holes which were examined resulted, in fact, from the dissolution of gypsum in the subsoil, and on one occasion from a temporary lake, formed by a dam of fallen trees (since burst). The "Yuzhnoye Boloto" which is one of the proposed places of the meteorite's impact was transpaced four times by K.P. Florenskiy, Yu.M. Yemel'yanov and B.I. Vronskiy. No traces of destruction which could possibly be associated with a powerful explosion were observed, no rock eruptions, no peat disruptions. All members of the expedition unanimously agreed, the "Yuzhnoye Boloto" could not be the center of a surface explosion which produced the general forest fall; the formation of a crater,

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many hundreds of meters in diameter, which was subsequently overgrown, is regarded by the members as a quite improbable assumption, but this opinion does not exclude the possibility that certain parts of the meteorite could have fallen to the bottom of the bog without having any critical explosive consequences. In order to ascertain the presence of iron and nickel, soil samples were taken from about 80 places, most of these in the "unoriented zone". Undisturbed turf and soil layers (5 dm<sup>2</sup> in area and 5 cm thick) were dug out. Their thickness was sufficient, because the increase in soil-thickness in this district is much less than 5 cm per 50 years and therefore, the soil layer corresponding to 1908, was always included in the samples. The samples were then disintegrated over a basin fitted with 3 magnets, (roots removed manually), and the soil was thoroughly washed in the basin. The residual magnetic slush was rinsed many times through a magnetic trap. The particles in the magnetic

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slush were mostly over 0.1 mm, although certain of them were up to ten times smaller. The residue was then dried and samples weighing 0.1 - 1.0 g were dissolved in HCl and tested calorimetrically for Fe and Ni. When no traces of Ni were found in this way, separate iron particles were picked out from the residue and examined by O.A. Kirova. Again only negligible traces of Ni were found, which proves the non-cosmic origin of those particles. Apart from iron particles certain minute silicomagnetic globules were observed. They were not analyzed on the spot, but brought back to Moscow. Even if they did come from outer space, there is no evidence to connect them with the meteorite. Upon returning to Moscow, the expedition forwarded soil and peat from the area of "Yuzhnoye Boloto" to the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry AS USSR to determine their radioactivity. Tests, conducted under the supervision of Professor V.I. Baranov showed that there were no differences in the radioactive content of the given samples and that of similar soils from other regions. The

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authors conclude that 1) The general aspect of the forest devastation suggests that the basic direction of the shock was from above; this means that the wave center was situated high above the earth's surface; 2) The fact that no parts of the meteorite were found does not prove that they did not fall into the area, for only a few routes -- made on foot -- were investigated; 3) There could have been several starting points for the fire as the result of the shock wave from above; 4) The contours of the zone of mass forest destruction and the excentricity of the "un-oriented zone" suggest the action of a shock-wave having neither the correct spherical shape, nor central symmetry. Nevertheless, this assumption seems to be contradicted by the radial distribution of the fallen trees; 5) During the fieldwork, no particles of an iron meteorite were found. These negative results may have been due to: The great dispersion state of meteorite particles which were too small to be separated by the normal methods applied in fieldwork; the possibility of complete oxidation of minute

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iron particles over 50 years; the notable deviation of dispersion ellipse from the center of the forest fall. The assumption that the meteorite was of the iron-type has no factual foundation, but, on the basis of currently available data, it is also impossible to place it in any other category; 6) The authors point out the discrepancy between the general atmospheric disturbance in 1908 and the testimony of eye witnesses; None of them spoke of powerful smoke trails of the meteorite. It is possible that such a smoke-tail detached itself from the meteorite in the upper part of the atmosphere. Eye witness testimony was reexamined, but found rather obscure and confusing. All these considerations suggest that at present, it is too early to consider the Tunguska meteorite as belonging to the crater forming category. Apparently the meteorite caused great devastation on the earth's surface without a crater being formed. General information on the destructive action of shock-waves may be found in the work of K.P. Stan-yukovich, G.S. Golitsyn (Ref. 6: Udarnyye volny /Shock Waves/),

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Priroda, no. 12, 1958) Academician A.P. Vinogradov asked M.A. Tsikulin and V.N. Rodionov (Ref. 15: Priblizhennaya otsenka parametrov Tungusskogo meteorita 1908 g po karte razrusheniy lesnogo massiva /Approximate Evaluation of the Parameters of the Tungussk Meteorite of 1908, according to the Map indicating Forest Zone Destruction/, Narodnokhozyaystvennoye ispol'zovaniye vzryva, no. 6, Sibirskoye otd. AN SSSR, 1959) to interpret the findings of the expedition. Their evaluation showed that the observed phenomena could be best explained as the results of a shock wave, submitted to an acute braking action, caused by the disintegration of the meteorite. The authors suggest a plan for further investigations, which includes: 1) Preparing a very detailed map of the forest zone destruction, using all new available topographic data of the whole area; 2) Searching further for meteorite parts on the earth's surface and in the deposits of lake beds; 3) Researching on the dispersion ellipse outside the devastation area; 4) Studies by marsh specialists on possible changes in

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